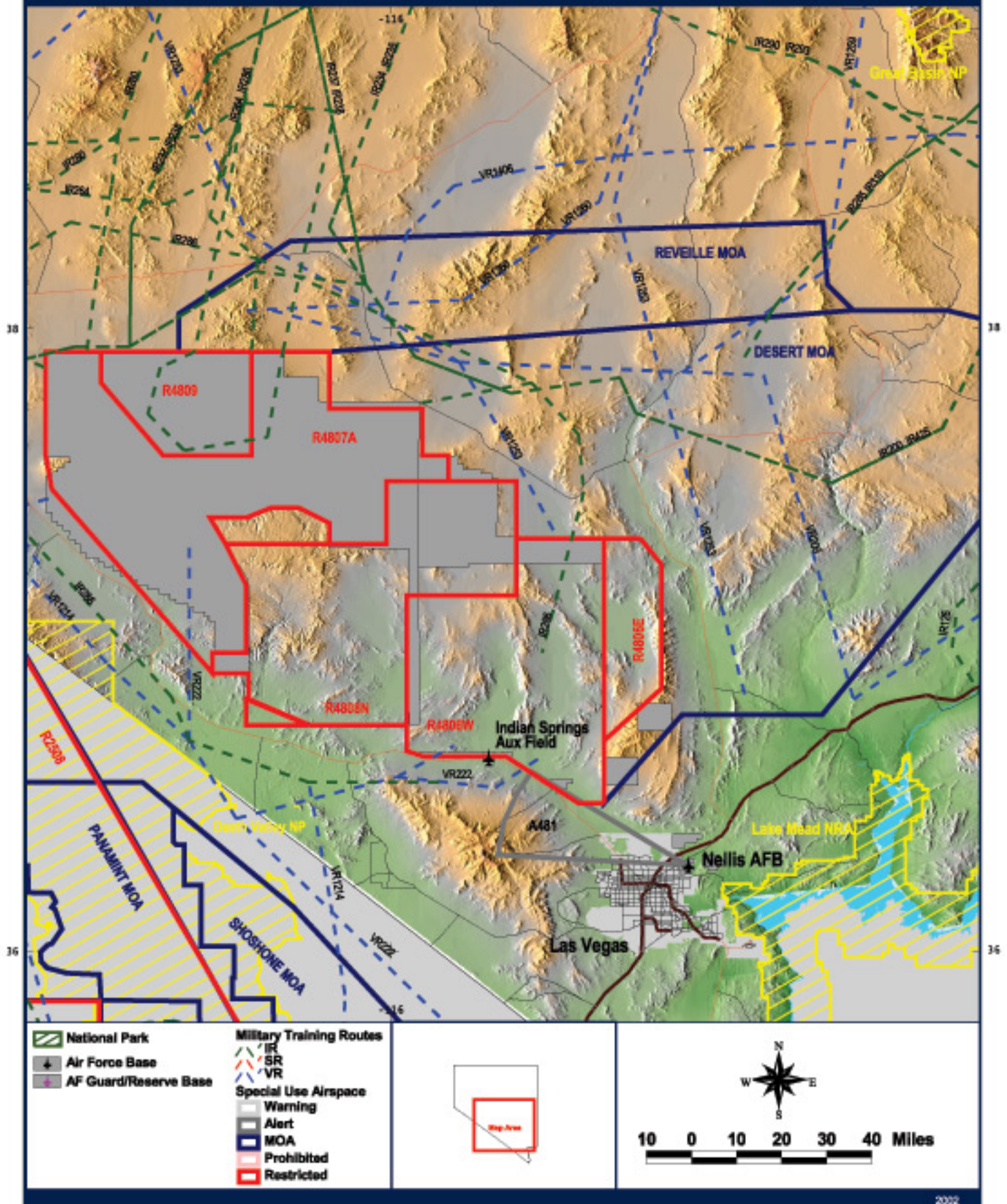


Nellis Air Force Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace
Department of Defense



2002

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

Nevada

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

Public Affairs Office
4370 N. Washington Blvd.
Suite 223
Nellis AFB, NV 89191-7076
(C) 702-652-2750
DSN: 682-2750

Environmental Management

Environmental Affairs
4349 Duffer Drive, Suite 1601
Nellis AFB, NV 89191-7007
(C) 702-652-4354
DSN: 682-4123

Airspace Management

57th OSS/OSOS
4450 Tyndall Ave.
Nellis AFB, NV 89191
(C) 702-652-7891
DSN: 682-7891

98th RANW OSS/OSO
3770 Duffer Drive
Nellis AFB, NV 89191
(C) 702-653-4710
DSN: 348-4710

Wing Commander

99th ABW/CC
4430 Grissom Avenue
Suite 119
Nellis AFB NV 89191-6520
(C) 702- 652-9900
DSN: 682-9900

About the Installation: A Western Air Express dirt runway, a water well and a small operations shack 8 miles north of Las Vegas provided the setting of the original site of today's Nellis AFB. On January 25, 1941, Las Vegas mayor John L. Russell signed over the property to the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps for the Las Vegas Army Air Corps Gunner School. In 1950, the base was renamed in honor of a twenty-eight year old fighter pilot from southern Nevada, 1st Lt. William Harrell Nellis, who was killed in action over Luxembourg December 27, 1944. Today, Nellis AFB provides testing and training for every type of aircraft in the USAF inventory in conjunction with air and ground units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as well as from our allied nations. It is also home to the USAF Weapons School, which teaches graduate-level instructor courses, which provide the world's most advanced training in weapons and tactics.

Aircraft:

- Bombers: B-1, B-52
- Cargo: C-130, C-141
- Helicopters: HH-60, MH-53
- Fighters/Attack: A-10, AC-130, F-15, F-16, F-22
- Reconnaissance: RC-135, Predator UAV, EC-130, EA-6, E-3
- Tankers: KC-130, KC-135

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- Reptiles and Amphibians: Desert Tortoise

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Death Valley NP
- Grand Canyon NP
- Great Basin NP

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

57th OSS/OSOS
4450 Tyndall Ave.
Nellis AFB, NV 89191
(C) 702-652-7891 / DSN: 682-7891

A481	Continuous
SILVER MOA	Continuous
IR279, IR285, IR286, IR310	
VR222, & VR1406	Continuous

98th RANW OSS/OSO
3770 Duffer Drive
Nellis AFB, NV 89191
(C) 702-653-4710 / DSN: 348-4710

DESERT MOA	Continuous
REVEILLE MOA	Continuous
R4806 E & W	Continuous
R4807 A & B	Continuous
R4808 N & S	Continuous
R4809	Continuous

Commander AFFTC
412th OSS/OSR
300 East Yeager Blvd
Edwards AFB, CA 93524
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110

VR1214	Continuous
IR234, IR235, IR237, & IR238	Daylight hrs. by NOTAM
IR425	Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

366th OSS/OSTA
Mountain Home AFB
Idaho, 83648
(C) 208-828-4722 / DSN: 728-4722

IR264, IR280 & IR293	By NOTAM
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7th OSS/OSTA
949 Ave. D-1., Suite 102
Dyess AFB, TX 70607
(C) 915-696-3665 / DSN: 461-3665

IR290	Continuous
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2nd OSS/OSTP
41 Orville Wright Ave., Suite 213
Barksdale AFB, LA 71110-2085
(C) 318-456-3828 / DSN: 781-3828

IR126	Continuous
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SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division
Point Mugu NAS
Building 53
575 I. Avenue Suite #1
Point Mugu, CA 92042
(C) 805-989-7545 / DSN: 351-7545

IR200	Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM
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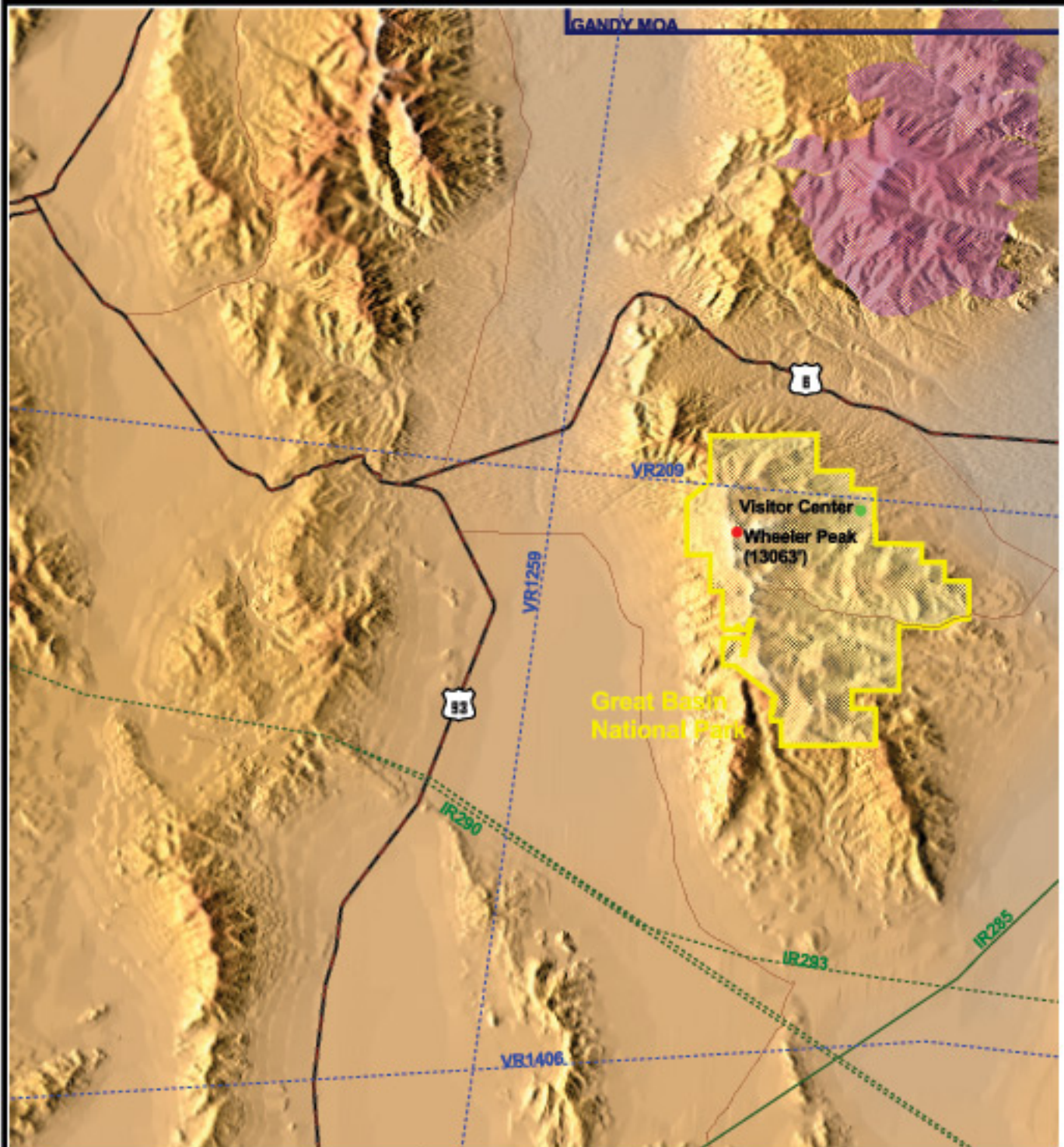
Commander Strike Fighter Wing
U.S. Pacific Fleet
001 (K) Street, Room 121
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

VR209, VR1253, VR1259 & VR1260	Daylight hrs., by NOTAM
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Great Basin National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

Nevada

PARK CONTACTS

Great Basin NP

Baker, Nevada 89311-9700
(775) 234-7331

Superintendent

(775) 234-7331
(775) 234-7269 fax
E-mail:
grba_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(775) 234-7331

Wilderness Coordinator

(775) 234-3331

Park Acronym: GRBA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/grba>

Background and National Significance. Great Basin National Park was established in 1986. Prior to that time, the area existed as Lehman Caves National Monument (established in 1922) and Humboldt National Forest's Wheeler Peak Scenic Area. The park was established to set aside exceptional examples of the Great Basin region. Great Basin is a hydrologic region where all precipitation, whether in the form of rain or snowmelt, stays in the basin, where it either evaporates or filters down into underground aquifers, never reaching the ocean. The region covers over 200,000 square miles, extending from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the Wasatch Range in the east and from Idaho in the north to southern Nevada. The park encompasses 77,180 acres, all federal land.

Park Features and Values. There is one basin in the park, but many in the region, all separated by mountain ranges running roughly parallel, north and south. The landscape plays and replays a single magnificent theme of alternating basin and range—broad basins hung between craggy ranges in seemingly endless geographic rhythm. At first glance the landscape seems to be a monotonous sea of nothing but sagebrush. However, appearances are deceptive. As in the ocean, there is much life not immediately apparent. And above the valleys, rising thousands of feet from the sagebrush sea, mountain ranges form a high-elevation archipelago, islands of cooler air and more abundant water, inhabited by a rich variety of plants and animals that could not survive in the lower desert.

The geology of the Great Basin has had profound effects on the region's ecology and human history. Often a species may be found in one mountain range but not another where it would seem to thrive, just because there is no mechanism for it to cross the desert on the valley floor. Human lives have also been affected by the geology

of the region. Difficulty traveling over the desert playas and mountain passes made the area hard to settle. Yet gold, silver, and other precious ores lured miners to the region.

Lehman Caves is a beautiful limestone cave with intriguing, unusual formations. Information about past surface climates is preserved in the layers of cave formations. Much can also be learned about natural history from the treasures in old pack rat middens. Thus the cave has great potential for researchers to study both past climate change and the effects of climate change on plant and animal communities.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 82,000 people annually. Rangers lead guided nature walks, present evening campfire programs in summer, and conduct tours of Lehman Caves. More adventuresome visitors can join a ranger on a spelunking expedition to an undeveloped cave on summer weekends. Easy to moderate trails on Wheeler Peak lead to alpine lakes and a bristlecone pine forest. Backcountry opportunities abound, but there are few maintained trails. Routes generally follow ridge lines or valley bottoms. All park roads except Wheeler Peak Scenic Drive are unpaved and infrequently traveled.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources. The wild character of the area makes the whole park a noise-sensitive area.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

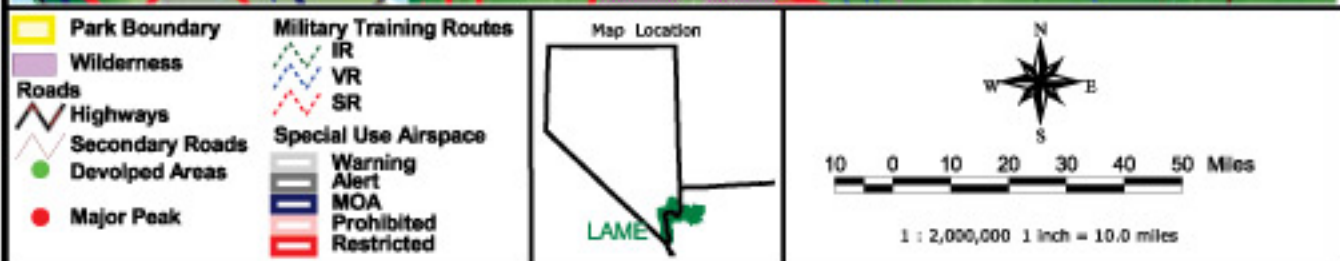
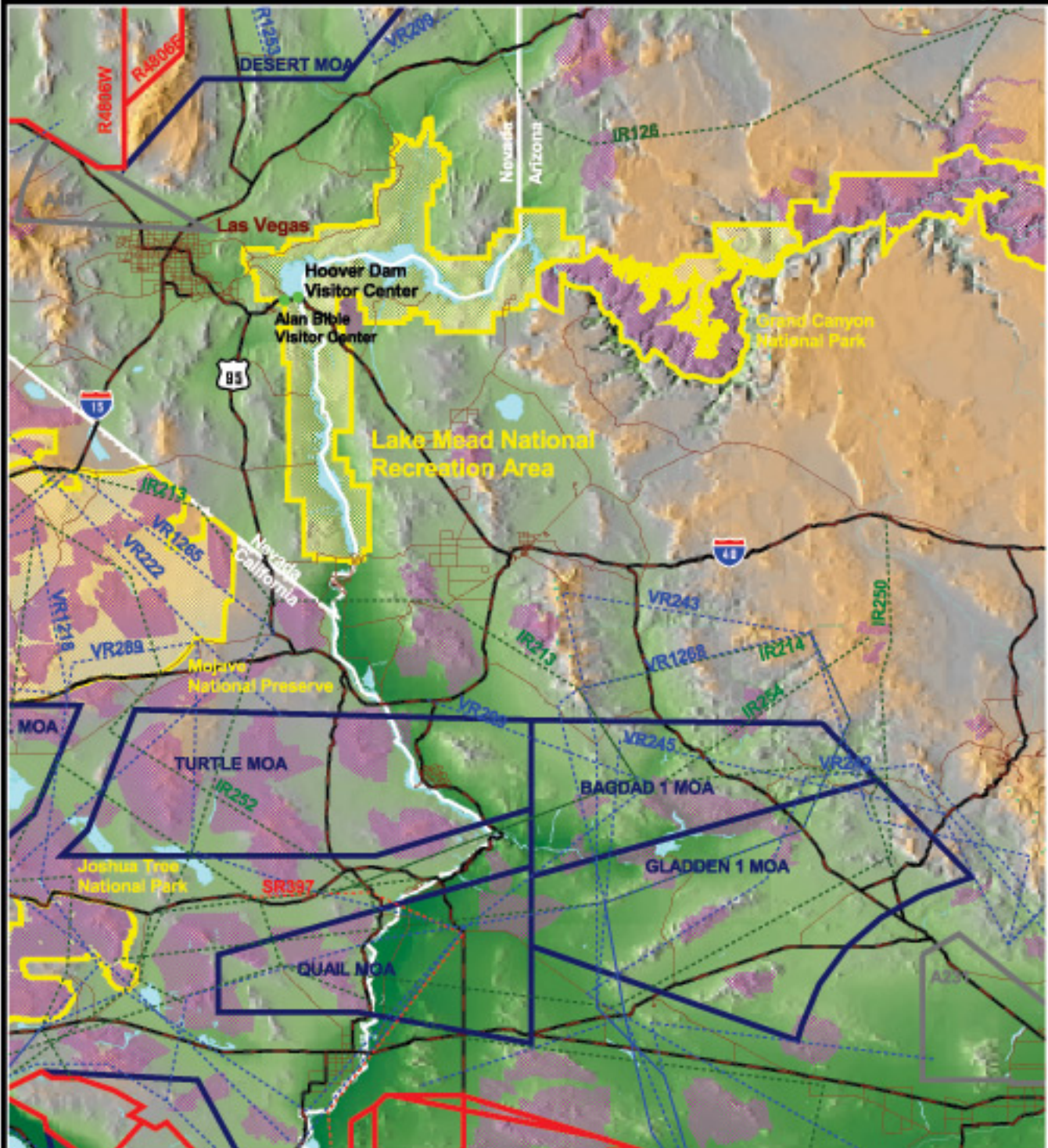
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Lake Mead National Recreation Area

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Nevada / Arizona

PARK CONTACTS

Lake Mead NRA

601 Nevada Highway
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426
(702) 293-8920

Superintendent

(702) 293-8920
(702) 293-8986 fax
E-mail:
lame_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(702) 293-8920

Wilderness Coordinator

(702) 293-8920

Park Acronym: LAME

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/lame>

Background and Significance. Lake Mead National Recreation Area consists of two large reservoirs 110-mile-long Lake Mead and 67-mile-long Lake Mohave plus more than 1 million acres of surrounding desert and mountains. Lake Mead was formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mojave was formed by Davis Dam, both on the Colorado River. The dams are operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. The lakes and surrounding shorelines were included in the National Park System in 1964 as the nation's first national recreation area.

Park Features and Values. Hoover Dam is a towering symbol of what human genius can achieve. The 726-foot-high dam, higher than any built before, was completed in 1935. More than 5,000 men worked night and day for 5 years to erect the giant concrete structure between the deep, rugged walls of Black Canyon. Davis Dam, a rock-and-earth structure downstream from Hoover Dam, was completed in 1953.

Three of America's four desert ecosystems, the Mojave, the Great Basin, and the Sonoran Deserts, meet in the park. As a result, this seemingly barren area contains a surprising variety of plants and animals, some of which may be found nowhere else in the world. To survive in Lake Mead country, animals and plants generally have adopted one of two life-styles. Desert dwellers, like bighorn sheep, road-runners, Joshua trees, and cacti, are adapted to living under a set of grueling conditions. They endure temperatures above 110 degrees, an annual rainfall of less than 6 inches, and a meager food supply. The others, including water birds and many aquatic plants and animals, live in relative ease, attracted to the manmade environment of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, where freshwater and food are plentiful year-round.

Petroglyphs, ruins of an ancient city, and other traces of prehistoric life found in Lake Mead country suggest how Indians survived here ages ago. Nomadic desert tribes hunted bighorn sheep and smaller game and collected wild plants such as yucca and pinyon pine nuts. River tribes, living in pit dwellings or stone houses, fished the Colorado and grew irrigated crops of maize, squash, and beans.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. Lake Mead is visited by roughly nine million people annually. The park offers a wealth of things to do and places to go year-round. Its huge lakes cater to boaters, swimmers, sunbathers, and

fishermen, while its desert rewards hikers, wildlife photographers, and roadside sightseers.

Drawn primarily by the water, visitors find many other unexpected rewards, including the seemingly desolate quiet and harsh beauty of the desert. The raw, untouched desert backcountry provides a stark contrast to the man-made dams and lakes. Some of the surrounding desert can be accessed from the lake, but the isolated Shivwits Plateau in Arizona can be reached only by unpaved roads from the north. The range of experiences is extensive for park visitors. An introductory movie, exhibits, books, brochures, and topographic maps and nautical charts are available at the visitor center.

The Bureau of Reclamation offers guided tours of Hoover Dam and self-guiding tours of Davis Dam.

Hunting of game species is allowed in season.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time. The sensitive wildlife in this park include bighorn sheep, which inhabit the steep rocky ridges along both lakes shorelines. The lakes and shoreline areas also provide habitat for resident and migratory ducks, cormorants, geese, egrets, herons, pelicans, ospreys, and bald eagles, also considered sensitive.

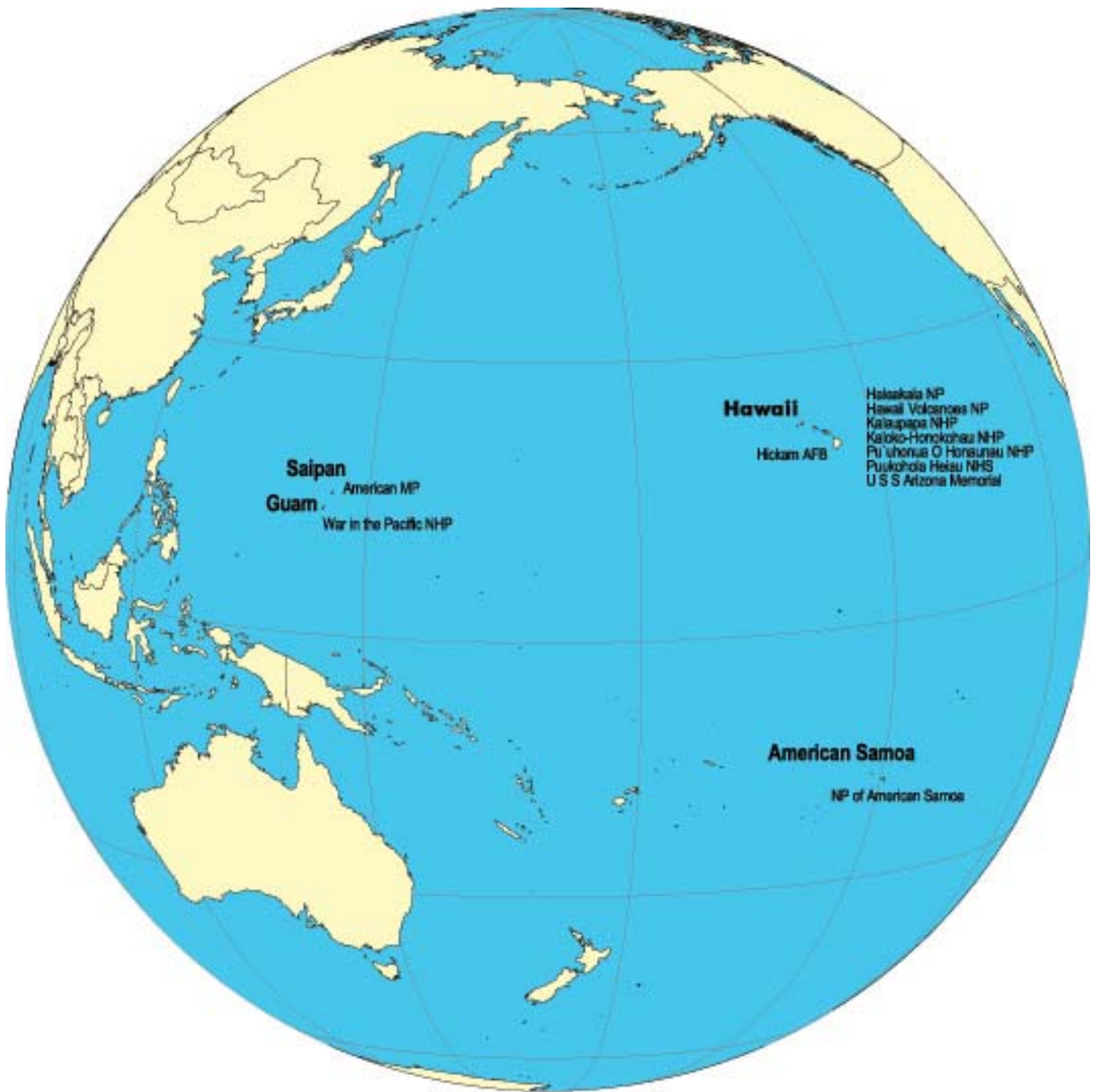
The park's desert country is also considered noise-sensitive.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The park experiences recurring commercial air tour flights over the lake and its environs and a large number of air tour aircraft pass over Lake Mead on their way to tour the Grand Canyon. Scheduled commercial aircraft fly at high altitudes over the park. Navy Route VR209 traverses the park from east to west.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

Please refer to the Nellis AFB narrative and map for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.

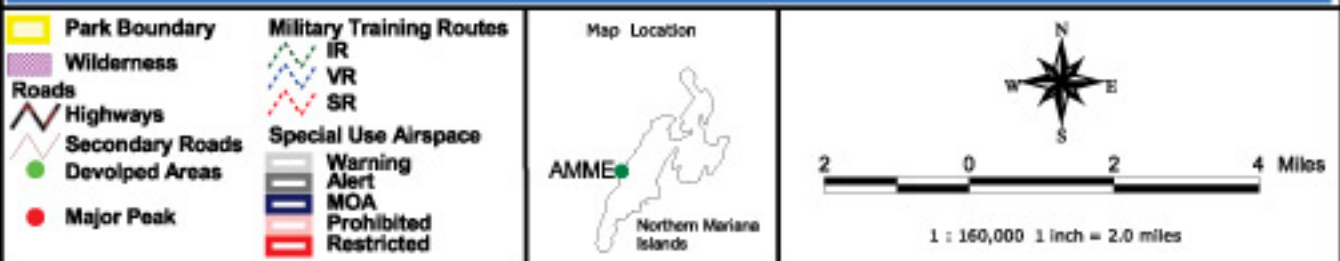




American Memorial Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

AMERICAN MEMORIAL PARK

SAIPAN, MP

CONTACTS

American Memorial Park

P.O. Box 5189 CHRB
Saipan, MP 96950

Superintendent

Phone: (670) 234-7207
Fax: (670) 234-6698
E-mail: amme_administration@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)
(670) 234-7207

Park Acronym: AMME

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/amme>

Background and National Significance. *At 0840 on June 15, 1944, initial waves of the 2nd and 4th U.S. Marine Divisions stormed onto a narrow beachhead on Saipan. The enemy guns were ranged-in on the beaches and shells rained down with deadly effect. Marine units, supported by Naval and Army Air Corps bombardment, and joined by the U.S. Army's 27th Infantry Division, waged savage warfare. For most of the soldiers, seamen, and airmen it was yet another invasion. For many it would be their last. For the world it was the beginning of the end of the Pacific War.*

The Marianas Campaign of World War II was the most decisive battle of the Pacific theater. With Saipan secured on July 9th, U.S. Forces were able to cut off vital Japanese supply and communication lines, and American B-29 bombers moved within range of the Japanese homeland. The end of the war with Japan followed 14 months later.

American Memorial Park honors the American and Marianas people who gave their lives during the Marianas Campaign. The Court of Honor and Flag Circle, where the names of more than 5,000 American soldiers, seamen, and airmen who died in "Operation Forager" (the battles for Saipan and Tinian islands) and in the Battle of the Philippine Sea are inscribed, was dedicated in 1994, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the campaign. Over 100 veterans of the Marianas and Iwo Jima campaigns of World War II returned for the 50th Anniversary Commemoration ceremonies to pay tribute to their fallen comrades.

The U.S. flag proudly flies 24 hours a day at the Memorial, surrounded by the flags of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force

American Memorial Park is managed by the National Park Service, in partnership with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

Park Features and Values. Situated on 133 acres of land along the western side of Saipan, the Park's concept of a "living memorial" offers activities enjoyed over half a

century ago by American service men and women. Visitors to the Park can enjoy similar activities today, including water sports, tennis, softball, jogging and bicycling. Bordering the Park is Micro Beach, one of Saipan's finest white sand beaches, beckoning windsurfers, snorkelers, sunbathers and picnickers. A photographer's fancy, Micro Beach provides a breathtaking view of Managaha Island and dramatic evening sunsets. The park has a 1.5-mile walking path along its scenic and historic length. For the tennis enthusiast, the Park offers four tennis courts with night lighting for evening sets. The Park's modern 1,200-seat Amphitheater is a popular stage for a wide variety of local events such as the annual Liberation Day Celebration, arts and craft festivals, concerts, and graduations. The local government operates a public marina which is integrated within American Memorial Park.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. One of the best kept secrets in American Memorial Park is a 30-acre wetland and mangrove forest. Consisting of mudflats, marshes, and mangroves, this remnant habitat is now quite scarce in the Northern Marianas. The wetland is an excellent environment for native bird species, including the endangered Nightingale Reed-Warbler.

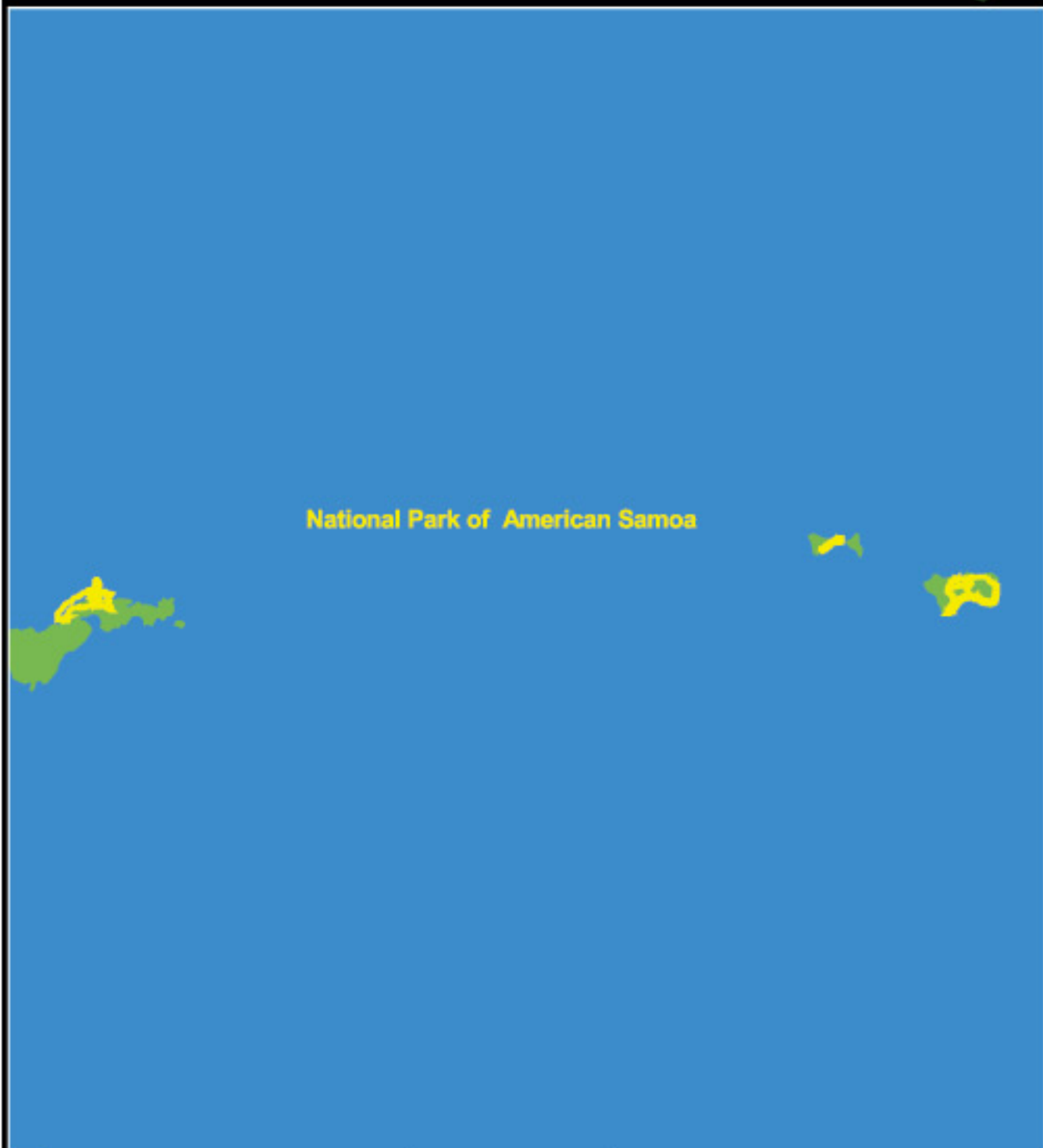
A carillon belltower in the park tolls every half-hour. At certain times of the day, bells chime the American and the Marianas Anthems, a selection of patriotic tunes, hymns, and songs of hope and cheer. The carillon plays Taps each evening to honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice in the fight for freedom.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

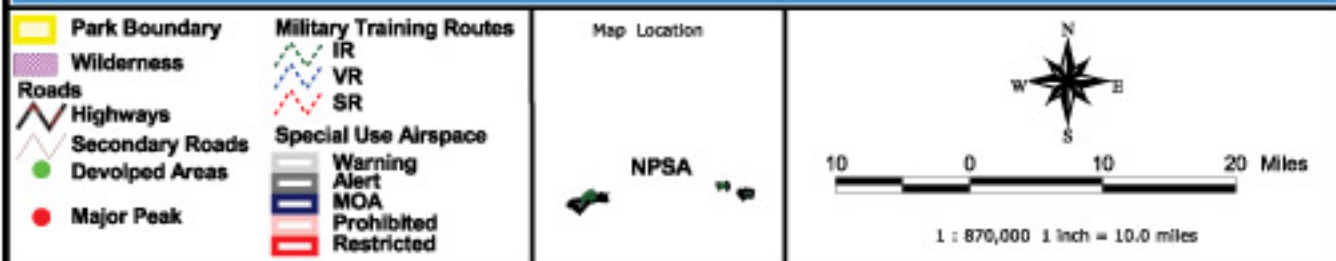
Cultural landscape: This Park serves as a memorial to the men who fought and died here in 1944 in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. It lends itself to quiet contemplation on the part of visitors.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



National Park of American Samoa



NATIONAL PARK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

SAMOA

CONTACTS

NP of American Samoa

Pago Pago, American Samoa
96799-0001
(684) 633-7082

Superintendent

(684) 633-7082
011-684-633-7085 fax
E-mail:
npsa_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(684) 633-7082

Wilderness Coordinator

(684) 633-7082

Park Acronym: NPSA

Background and National Significance.

Paleotropical rainforests, pristine coral reefs, and white sand beaches characterize the three volcanic islands that are home to the National Park of American Samoa, a new, remote, and relatively unknown unit of the National Park System. The park is located in the U.S. Territory of American Samoa, a group of six islands (76 square miles) in the South Pacific, between Fiji and Tahiti. Situated some 2,600 miles southwest of Hawaii, it is the only U.S. national park south of the equator and preserves the only mixed-species paleotropical rainforest in the United States.

The park, authorized in 1988, encompasses 9,000 acres of land and about 2,500 acres under water. None of the land is federally owned; it is leased from the eight villages that comprise the park. The park's mission includes assisting in the preservation of the 3,000-year-old Samoan culture, and the National Park Service works closely with village councils to develop and implement park regulations and programs.

Park Features and Values. The park includes sections of three tropical volcanic islands: Tutuila, Ta'u, and Ofu. Almost all of the land area of these islands from the mountaintops to the coast is rainforest. The park's underwater acreage is offshore from all three islands and

includes some of the finest examples of Indo-Pacific coral reef. The park is home to unique tropical animals including the flying fox, Pacific boa, tortoises, and an array of birds and fish.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. A new visitor center is located in the Pago Plaza office building on the island of Tutuila. Overnight visits in the villages, arranged through the Park's "homestay" program, are encouraged. The Park is actively developing a trail system in the Tutuila unit and will be developing trails on Ta'u within the next few years.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural landscape: Much of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a living cultural landscape, where the Samoan people continue to live much as they have for centuries. Visitors come to learn about this way of life. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the cultural significance of this place.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

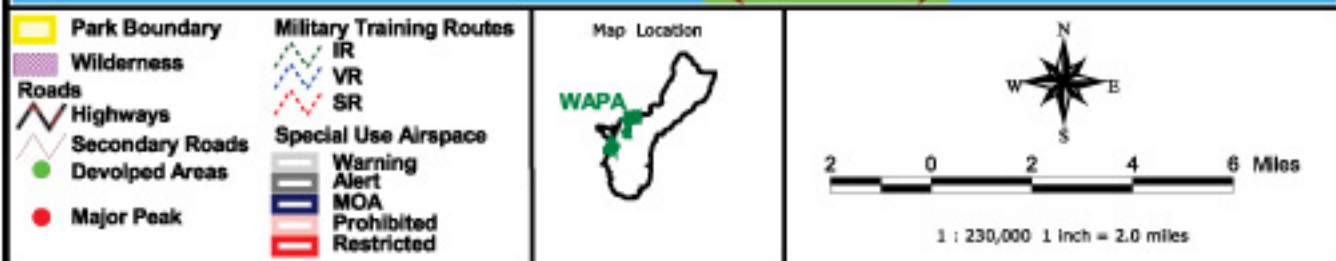
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Guam

PARK CONTACTS

War in the Pacific National Historical Park

115 Marine Drive, Haloda Bldg.
Piti, Guam 96915

Superintendent

(671) 472-7240

(671) 472-7241 fax

E-mail:

wapa_superintendent@nps.gov

Park Acronym: WAPA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/wapa>

Background and National Significance. War in the Pacific National Historical Park is located on the island of Guam, an unincorporated U.S. territory located about 3,800 miles west of Hawaii. The park encompasses nearly 2,000 acres of inland and offshore areas that were the major battlefields where the Japanese and Americans fought during the Battle for Guam in 1944. These sites were designated a national park in 1978 to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the campaigns of the Pacific Theater of World War II, and to conserve and interpret outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects on the island of Guam. This is the only site in the National Park System that honors the bravery and sacrifices of all those involved in the Pacific War, including Americans, Japanese, Australians, Canadians, Chinese, French, the British, the Dutch, New Zealanders, and Russians. It also honors the indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorros, whose personal war experiences represent one of many stories of Pacific Islanders whose homelands became battlegrounds during the tragic years of World War II.

Park Features and Values. At War in the Pacific, the battlefields, trenches, gun emplacements, and historic structures all serve as reminders of the bloody battles that ensued on the Island of Guam. The Asan Beach Unit is the site of the northern landing beach where the Third Marine Division came ashore for the initial assault on July 21, 1944. On the high ground above the hills of Asan, Japanese troops dug in and prepared to defend the island. It would take 20 long days of fighting before the island was declared secure. War-related structures and sites, all associated with Japanese defenses, are located at Asan Point and Adelup Point. The remains of some American military equipment lie underwater in the off-shore area. The Liberators Memorial at Asan Point honors the U.S. armed forces who participated in the 1944 landing. A panoramic view of the Asan landing beach and hillside battleground can be seen from this site.

The Asan Inland Unit encompasses the cliffs and hillsides where the American landing forces met heavy resistance from Japanese troops. Today the area is covered with thick jungle growth or swordgrass savannah, which makes hiking fairly difficult. Scattered throughout this site are numerous caves, foxholes, and pillboxes. The Memorial Wall at the Asan Bay Overlook honors the 1,700 American servicemen who died liberating the island from the Japanese and 16,000 Chamorros who suffered war atrocities, forced labor, and death during the Japanese occupation.

The Mt. Tenjo/Mt. Chachao Unit is the site where U.S. marines and army troops joined together, pushing the Japanese to the northern side of the island. Mt. Chachao, which served as the Japanese headquarters, is honey-combed with caves and tunnels surrounded by foxholes and machine gun nests. This vantage point provides a scenic overview of the surrounding area, Apra Harbor, and Orote Point.

The Agat Unit, encompasses two beachfront areas: Ga'an Point and Apaca Point. Ga'an Point is the site of the southern landing beach, where marines and army soldiers

from the First Marine Provisional Brigade and 305th Regiment of the 77th Army Infantry stormed the shores under heavy Japanese gunfire. The beach and offshore area here are relatively unspoiled and provide a good impression of how they looked in 1944. Several pieces of American military equipment still lie underwater near the edge of the reef.

The Mount Alifan Unit is located behind the village of Agat. This former Japanese command post contains the remains of bomb craters, foxholes, and trenches. The slopes of these hills saw heavy fighting between the marines and the defending Japanese forces. Access to the area is fairly difficult, allowing only limited hiking.

The Fonte Plateau Unit site of a former Japanese naval communications center is currently undeveloped. The U-shaped cave was later turned into a typhoon shelter.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park receives approximately 150,000 visitors annually. The visitor center in the village of Asan offers museum exhibits and audiovisual programs telling the story of the Pacific Theater of World War II. The award winning *Liberating Guam: the U. S. Comes Back* audiovisual program depicts the pre-war lifestyles of the Chamorros and describes the invasion and occupation by the Japanese, leading to the retaking of the island by American forces. Visitors have an opportunity to learn about America's strategic planning efforts, the island-by-island fighting techniques used throughout the Pacific, and Japan's defensive tactics in constructing defensive installations in the cliffs and hills of these islands. The personal accounts of veterans and Chamorros have been incorporated into interpretive programs and museum exhibits.

Fishing, hiking, picnicking, snorkeling, and diving are permitted. Picnic areas are available at Asan Beach Unit, Ga'an Point, and Apaca Point.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural landscape: As a former battlefield, this historic park serves as a memorial to the men who fought and died here in the Battle for Guam in 1944. It lends itself to quiet contemplation on the part of visitors.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Hickam Air Force Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace
Department of Defense



34

National Park Air Force Base AF Guard/Reserve Base	Military Training Routes IR SR VR Special Use Airspace Warning Alert MOA Prohibited Restricted	 Map Area	
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2002

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE

Hawaii

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

15th ABW/PA
800 Scott Circle
Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5328
(C) 1-808-449-2490
DSN: 449-2490

Environmental Management

15th ABW/CE
800 Scott Circle
Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5328
(C) 1-808-449-9073
DSN: 449-9073

Airspace Management

Hickam AFB is not the
Scheduling Agency for any
airspace.

Wing Commander

15th ABW/CC
800 Scott Circle
Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5328
(C) 1-808-449-6341
DSN: 449-6341

About the Installation: In 1934, the Army Air Corps began construction of an airport from tangled brush and sugar-cane fields adjacent to Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu. The new airfield was dedicated on May 31, 1935 and named in honor of Lt. Col. Horace Meek Hickam, a distinguished aviation pioneer who was killed in an aircraft accident on Nov. 5, 1934, at Fort Crockett in Galveston, Texas. In October 1980, the Secretary of the Interior designated Hickam AFB as a National Historic Landmark, recognizing it as one of the nation's most significant historic resources associated with World War II in the Pacific. Today it consists of 2,850 acres of land and facilities where it shares its runways with adjacent Honolulu International Airport (HIA), Hickam and the HIA constitute a single airport complex operated under a joint-use agreement. The 15th Air Base Wing (ABW), is the host unit and provides maintenance and refueling for aircraft transiting Hickam between the continental United States and the Western Pacific, as well as housing and feeding transient personnel.

Aircraft:

- Cargo/Transport: C-130, C-37 (DV), C-135 (DV), C-17
- Fighters: F-15
- Tankers: KC-135

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Birds:* Hawaiian Stilt

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace: None

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

United States Navy
Fleet Area Control and Surveillance
Facility (FACSFAC)
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
(C) 1-808-472-7338 / DSN: 472-7338

W189 Continuous

25th Infantry Division
Schofield Barracks
P.O. Box 4009
Honolulu, Hawaii
(C) 1-808-456-1193 / DSN: 456-1193

A311	Continuous 1700-0800Z
R3109 A	Intermittent by NOTAM
R3109 B	Intermittent
R3109 C	Intermittent by NOTAM
R3110 A	Intermittent by NOTAM
R3110 B	Intermittent
R3110 C	Intermittent by NOTAM

Haleakala National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

Haleakala NP

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Park Acronym: HALE

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/hale>

Background and National Significance. Haleakala National Park was established on the island of Maui to preserve the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater. Later additions to the park gave protection to the unique and fragile ecosystems and rare biotic species of the Kipahulu Valley, the scenic Pools of Ohe o, and Ka apahu along the coast. Originally part of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Haleakala was redesignated as a separate unit of the National Park System in July 1961. In 1980, Haleakala was designated a biosphere reserve in recognition of its outstanding scenic and scientific values.

Park Features and Values. The park stretches from the summit of Mount Haleakala eastward to the southeast coast, joining two special areas: Haleakala Crater, near the summit, and the Kipahulu/Ka apahu coastal area. Of the park's 30,183 acres, 24,719 are designated wilderness.

Haleakala Crater is now a cool, cone-studded reminder of a once-active volcano. Streaks of red, yellow, gray, and black trace the courses of recent and ancient lava, ash, and cinder flows. The volcanic rocks slowly break down as natural forces reduce them to minute particles which are swept away by wind, heavy rain, and intermittent streams.

The park's extremely diverse life zones extend from the seemingly barren alpine/aeolian zone to the lowland coastal zone and from dry (leeward) forests receiving as little as 20 inches of annual precipitation to rain (windward) forests that receive as much as 400 inches. Dry forests may once have been more extensive than the rain forests, but browsing animals, grass invasions, and fire have drastically reduced them. Small patches of dry forest are preserved in Kaupo Gap. In contrast, a vast native *loa* and *ohi* a rain forest thrives, just as it has for thousands of years, still relatively undisturbed by the influences of man. Here the endangered Maui nukupuu (parrotbill) and other native birds still survive in a delicately balanced environment.

Stream ecosystems cut across several life zones. The lush Kipahulu section of the park features a chain of pools of ever-changing character, some large, some small, and each connected by a waterfall or short cascade. Ohe o, the stream joining the pools, has many moods, and during flash floods becomes a thundering torrent of white water burying these quiet pools as it churns and plunges headlong toward the ocean. A pastoral scene of rolling grasslands and forested valleys surrounds the pools. Pictographs, painted by long-forgotten artists, and farm plots once flourishing with cultivated taro and sweet potatoes, are reminiscent of an age when the *ali* i (the Hawaiian chiefs) ruled this island.

The coastal Kipahulu and Ka apahu areas once supported a large population of Hawaiians. Current estimates place several hundred thousand people in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of Captain Cook's arrival. These people were skilled at fishing, farming, collecting, and craftwork. Management of their resources was based on *Malama Aina* (caring for the land), an ideal still alive among Hawaiians today. *Lo i kalo* (taro patches), fishing shrines, *heiau* (temples), canoe ramps, and retaining walls are lasting reminders of these dynamic cultural ideals.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park was visited by approximately 1.5 million persons in 2001. No roads connect the crater with the coast inside the park, although each can be reached by the Hana Highway (north coast) and Pi lani Highway (south coast) from Kahului. The park has three visitor centers, at park headquarters, near the summit, and at Kipahulu.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

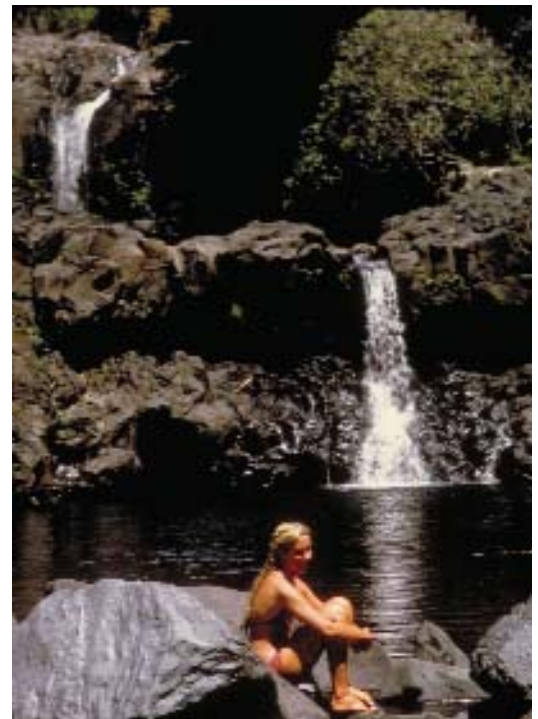
Wilderness: About three-quarters of this park, including Haleakala Crater and the Kipahulu Valley, is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Numerous threatened and endangered birds live and nest in the park's wilderness and in the State of Hawaii Hanawi Natural Area Reserve. They may be particularly vulnerable to stress caused by loud aircraft noise because of their tenuous populations.

Outstanding Educational and Recreational Features. The Kipahulu shoreline near the Pools of Ohe o attracts large numbers of visitors who come to enjoy the outstanding natural features of this area, including the natural sounds of water and wildlife.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Haleakala's agreement with commercial air tour operators includes provisions prohibiting flying over park wilderness as well as the State of Hawaii's Natural Area Reserve adjacent to the northern boundary of the park.

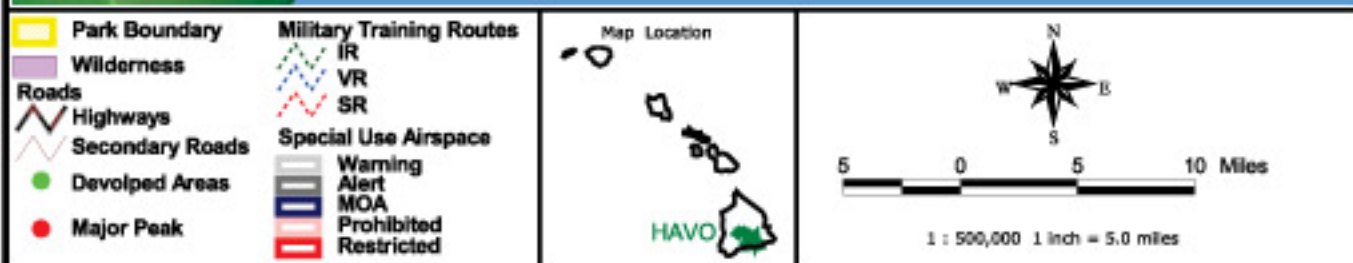
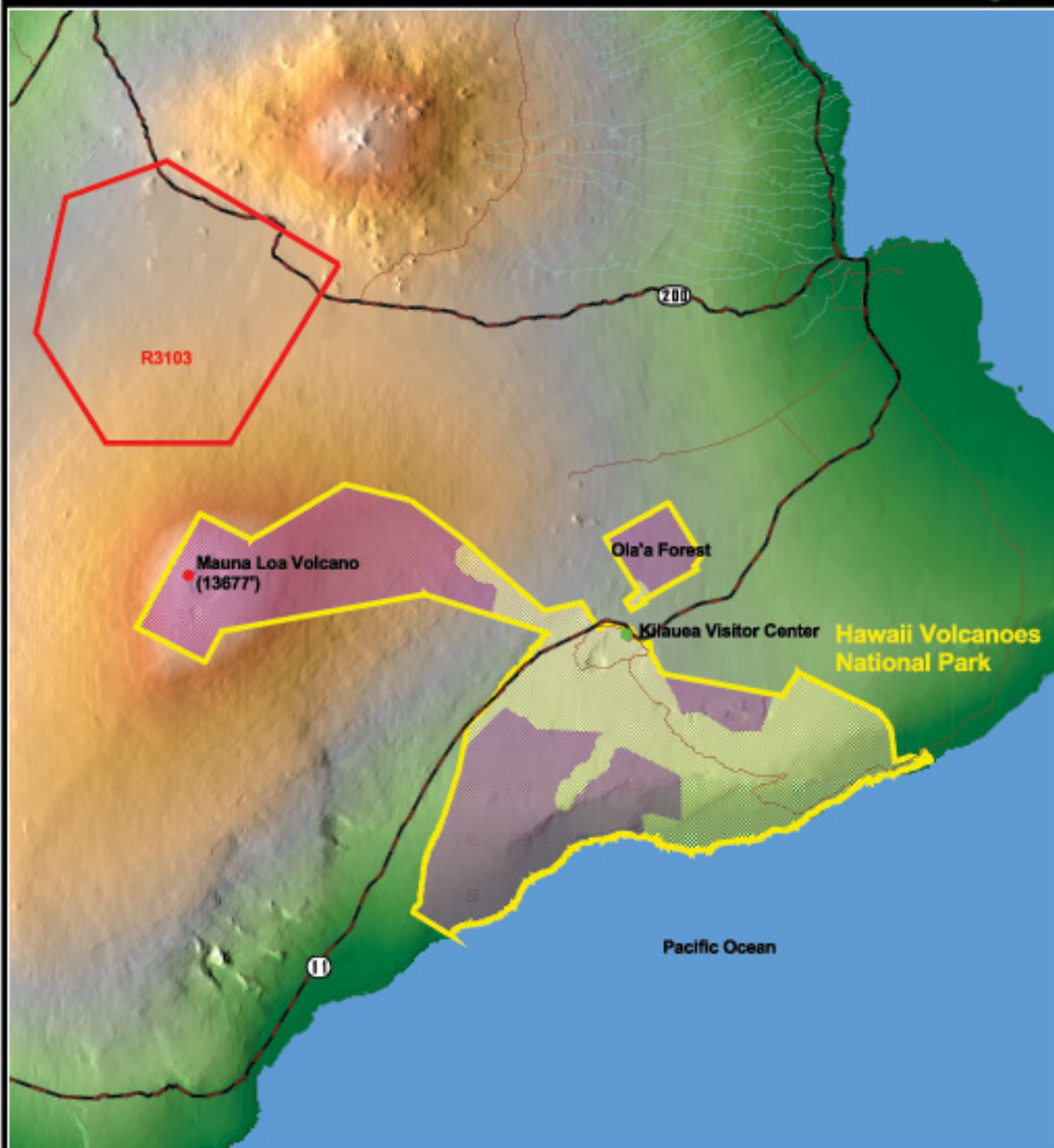
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

Hawaii Volcanoes NP

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Wilderness Coordinator

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Park Acronym: HAVO

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/havo>

Background and National Significance. Mark Twain once described Hawaii as the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean. It is also the most isolated, lying 2,400 miles from any continental landmass. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is located on the island of Hawaii, also known as the Big Island. This unit was established as part of Hawai i National Park, along with Haleakala on Maui. In 1961, its name was changed to Hawai i Volcanoes National Park, and Haleakala became a separate national park.

Hawaii Volcanoes displays the results of 70 million years of volcanism, species migration, and biological and cultural evolution processes that thrust a bare land from the sea and clothed it with complex and unique ecosystems and a distinct human culture. The park contains Earth's most massive volcano, Mauna Loa, which rises to 13,677 feet, and its most active volcano, Kilauea. Kilauea offers scientists insights into the birth of the Hawaiian Islands and visitors views of dramatic volcanic landscapes. Research by scientists at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory has made Kilauea one of the best understood volcanoes in the world, shedding light not only on the birth of the islands but also on the beginnings of planet Earth.

At first, the park consisted only of the summits of Mauna Loa and Kilauea. But the park was enlarged a number of times, eventually covering lava fields, rain forest, and deserts, extending from sea level to almost 14,000 feet. It harbors some of the world's rarest and most extraordinary plants, birds, insects, snails, and spiders.

In 1980, the park was designated an international biosphere reserve in recognition of its important volcanic sites; its volcanic island ecosystem, which preserves one of the largest significant ecosystems on the Hawaiian Islands; and its cultural and historic sites. In 1987, it received world heritage site status in recognition of its outstanding natural, historical, and cultural values. More than half the park is designated wilderness.

Park Features and Values. Hawai i Volcanoes National Park preserves 339 square miles of the island's volcanic wonders and is a refuge for surviving native plants and animals. The park also preserves the island's native culture and archeological sites. Ancient petroglyphs, rock walls, trails, and agricultural pits and mounds abound and serve as tangible reminders of an indigenous people forever linked to this land.

The park is an island within an island. It is a shelter for what remains of the once-rich tapestry of Hawaiian life a tapestry unraveled by alien species. In some areas of the park, natural habitats have been damaged beyond recovery by people and the alien species they have brought to the islands. The park concentrates its energies on the most biologically diverse habitats and those that offer the best chance for successful restoration. The immediate strategy is to control or eliminate the most disruptive alien plant and animal invaders. Park crews erect fences to keep out feral animals; hunt feral pigs; and pull out or cut down firetree, banana poka, guava, and ginger. As native plant communities reestablish themselves, populations of Hawaiian honeycreepers, Hawaiian goose, Kamehameha butterflies, and happyface spiders once again flourish.

Wherever lava meets the sea, the island grows. Since 1983 more than 550 acres of new land have been added to the Big Island. At Kilauea, the very ground is sacred to the Hawaiian people. Kupuna, respected Hawaiian elders, teach *malama o ka aina*, care for the land and the land will care for you.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 2.5 million people annually. The Kilauea Visitor Center provides information and orientation to the park's roads, trails, activities, and safety precautions.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources. The whole park is considered noise-sensitive

Wilderness: More than half of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. More than 70 miles of trail traverse the wilderness. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Hawaiian goose, Hawaiian hawk and dark-rumped petrel, all endangered species, inhabit the park from sea level to alpine areas.

Cultural Sensitivity: Hawai i's indigenous people view the volcanoes' summit craters, active lava flows, and other areas of the park as sacred. Natural phenomena such as wind and rain, geological features, and plants and animals are considered manifestations or *kino lau* (body forms) of the *akua* (gods) and *aumakua* (guardian spirits).

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The park experiences recurring commercial air tours. In most parks with air tours, the flight routes are predictable and stable, but in Hawaii Volcanoes they tend to follow the eruptions of Kilauea, meaning that noise impacts can move from place to place over the park. Weather conditions influence routes air tours take to view the park and current eruption activity. Low clouds in the Kilauea Summit area force tours to fly at lower elevations over coastal communities adjacent to the park. Members of these communities voice concerns over noise intrusion by this activity, especially during periods of prolonged inclement weather in the summit area.

The park contains the 50-acre Kilauea Military Camp, a recreation facility managed by the Department of Defense under a Special Use Permit with the National Park Service. During periods of heightened National Security or during visits by military command, military helicopters land at the camp following routes agreed upon by the Department of Defense and the National Park Service. These routes were chosen to reduce noise intrusion over the adjacent community. Growth of the community has created a condition where there are no true non-impact flight routes.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Kalaupapa National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

KALAUPAPA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

Kalaupapa NHP

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Chief of Natural Resources

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Park Acronym: KALA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/kala>

Background and National Significance. The establishment of Kalaupapa National Historical Park in 1980 was an official recognition of the national and international importance of the lessons to be learned from the history of leprosy in Hawaii, where some 8,000 persons infected with the chronic, infectious disease were forcibly taken from their families and sent to what was often referred to as a living tomb. At the time they were sent to the Settlement on Molokai, it is doubtful that any of them thought that future generations would care about what happened on that small piece of land, but increasingly people are caring and realizing that there is much to be learned from these events and the people whose lives were shaped by them. The park stands as a monument to man's ability to conquer, both physically and spiritually, not only disease but man's inhumanity to man.

The Settlement remains a treatment center for leprosy. Since the mid-1940s, sulfone antibiotics have been used successfully against the disease, and now two or three antibiotics are used simultaneously to shorten treatment time. With this treatment, the infection is cured and within a few days or weeks even the most contagious patient becomes noninfectious. Isolation is a thing of the past, and all new cases are treated on an outpatient basis. Kalaupapa is jointly managed through a cooperative agreement by the State of Hawaii Department of Health and the National Park Service.

Park Features and Values. Prehistoric and historic remains from periods dating from 1,000 A.D. to the present are still visible within the park. These include hundreds of stone features, an extensive agricultural field system of rock walls, Molokai Lighthouse, two churches in Kalawao, approximately 400 structures in the Settlement, and numerous cemeteries, both marked and unmarked. The sheer number and types of archeological resources, the long time frame of occupation, and the excellent state of preservation of the resources combine to make Kalaupapa National Historical Park one of the richest and most valuable archeological preserves in Hawaii. The park is still a dynamic cultural landscape, with an active resident patient community.

In addition to its cultural history, the park has stunning natural resources in areas ranging from the dry northern end of the peninsula, through deep, moist valleys, up to the upper rain forests of the Puu Alii area. Some of the more remote areas of the park include rare native habitat for several endangered endemic plants and animals. Eight natural areas determined to be the most intact, diverse, unique, and manageable have been designated as special ecological areas: the coastal spray zone on the northeast shore of the peninsula; Puu Alii Natural Area Reserve; Waikolu Valley; the Kauhako Crater, caves, and lava tubes; the Kauhako Trench/Lava Tube; the *pali* (cliffs); and the submerged lands surrounding the peninsula. The park provides important habitat for at least four endemic forest birds, including the Molokai thrush (federally and state listed as endangered) and the *i'iwi* (very rare on Molokai, although large populations remain on other Hawaiian islands). The entire remaining habitat of these forest birds is currently severely threatened by nonnative species, especially feral pigs, goats, axis deer, and several species of habitat-modifying weeds.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park's current visitation is approximately 18,000 visitors annually. To protect the privacy and lifestyle of the residents, visitors are prohibited from entering the Settlement without a permit/sponsor and must be at least 16 years of age. A visitor permit must be obtained in advance through one of the tour companies owned and operated by a patient. For those who do not have a visitor permit or the time to visit the Settlement itself, an excellent view of the peninsula is possible at Palaau State Park. NPS exhibits at the overlook provide important facts about Kalaupapa and its history.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Much of the park is zoned and managed as a living cultural landscape. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand the history of leprosy in Hawaii. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place. They may also intrude on the privacy and quiet sought by current residents.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: The park's threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress caused by low-flying aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Commercial air tour flights go over the park and land at the DOT, State of Hawaii airport at Kalaupapa. Currently the overflights are seasonal and park staff have noticed increases in rotary wing aircraft during the summer season (June-October). The U.S. Military Reserve occasionally practices touch-and-go exercises with their rotary aircraft at the airport. The Kalaupapa Airport is serviced by small commercial/com-muter airlines with daily flights to other islands.

The park utilizes rotary aircraft as part of special operations, including search and rescue, fire control, aerial capture, and supplying materiel to remote locations. Operations are primarily conducted under 1,500 AGL. Temporary flight restrictions are rare and only requested for large operations.

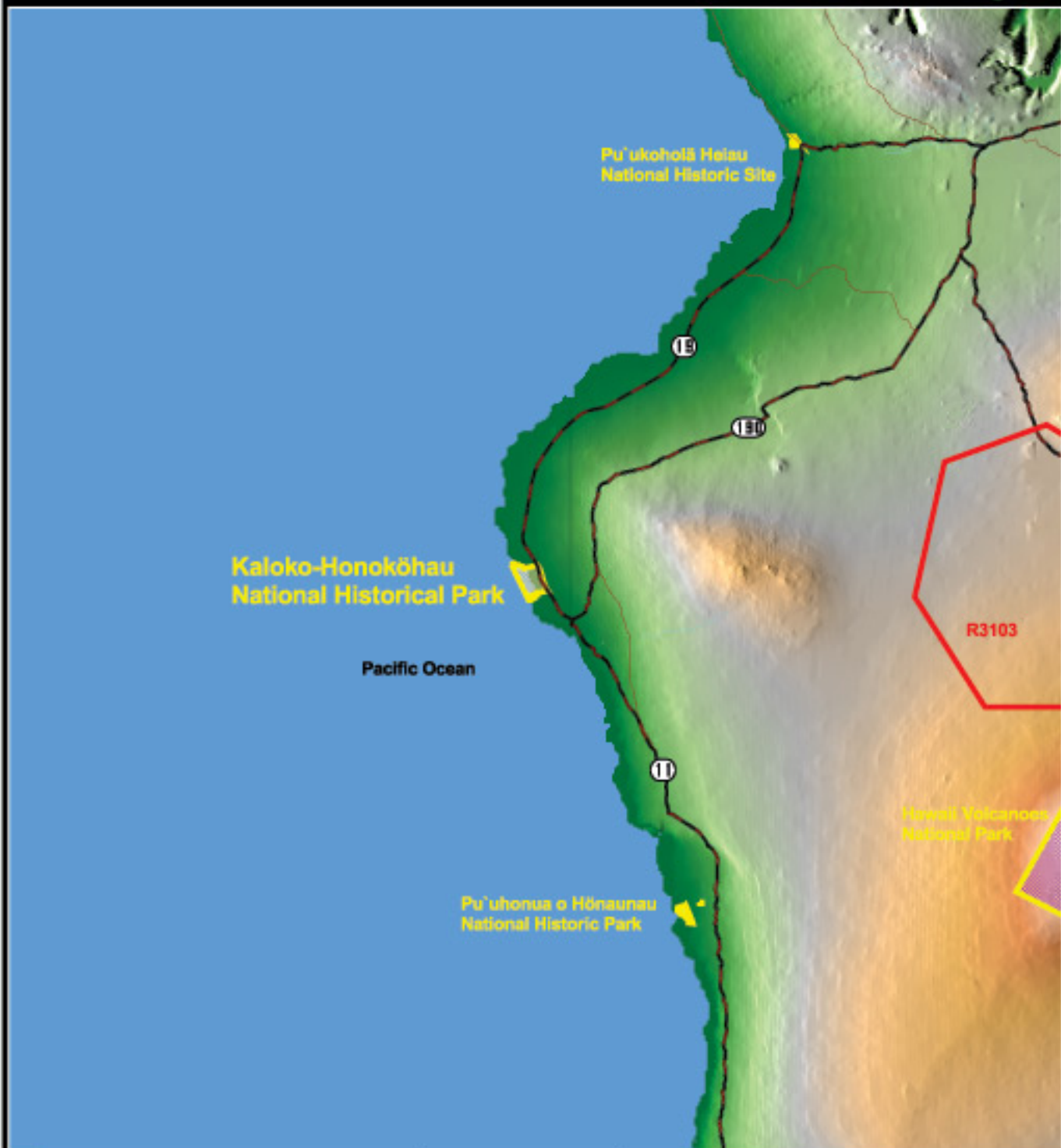
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



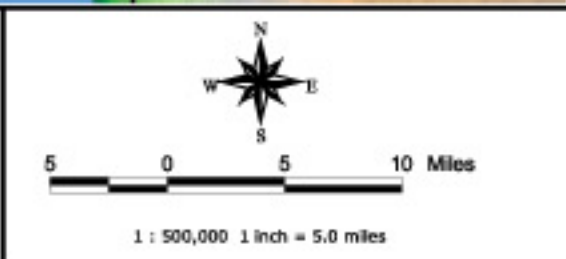
Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Park Boundary	Military Training Routes
Wilderness	IR
Roads	VR
Highways	SR
Secondary Roads	Special Use Airspace
Developed Areas	Warning
Major Peak	Alert
	MOA
	Prohibited
	Restricted



2002

KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

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**Resource Management
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Park Acronym: KAHO

Park Website:
<http://www.nps.gov/kaho>

Background and National Significance. Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park was established in 1978 for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of traditional native Hawaiian activities, values, and culture. The site now included in the 1,160-acre park was continuously inhabited by native Hawaiians for more than 500 years. The park preserves an archeological record of great cultural and historical significance.

Park Features and Values. The site of an ancient Hawaiian settlement encompasses portions of four different *ahupua'a*, or traditional sea-to-mountain land divisions. Resources include fishponds, *kahua* (house site platforms), *ki'i p haku* (petroglyphs), *h lua* (stone slides), and *heiau* (religious sites).

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park receives approximately 45,000 visitors annually. Although visitation is fairly steady throughout the year, the park, like other places in Hawaii, receives more visitors in the winter months than in the summer months. A park orientation center will be completed in November 2002.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of traditional native Hawaiian culture.

The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: The park's fishponds are also habitat for endangered coastal wetland birds. Three endangered bird species nest in the park. The coral reefs are home to threatened sea turtles and other marine life. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be particularly vulnerable to stress associated with low-flying aircraft. The effects of noise pollution on the park's bird populations are under study.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The park lies in the potential flyway of the Kona International Airport. Because of nearby concentrations of housing, the airport tries to minimize this approach over the park. It is predominantly a civilian airport with only local inter-island traffic. Two flights a day are direct to the mainland and Japan.

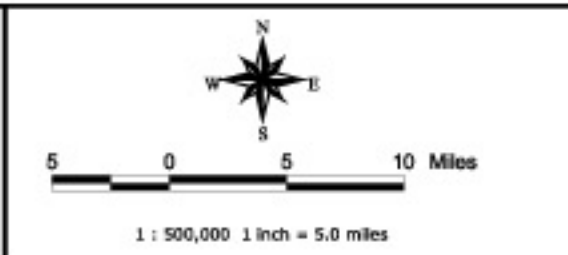
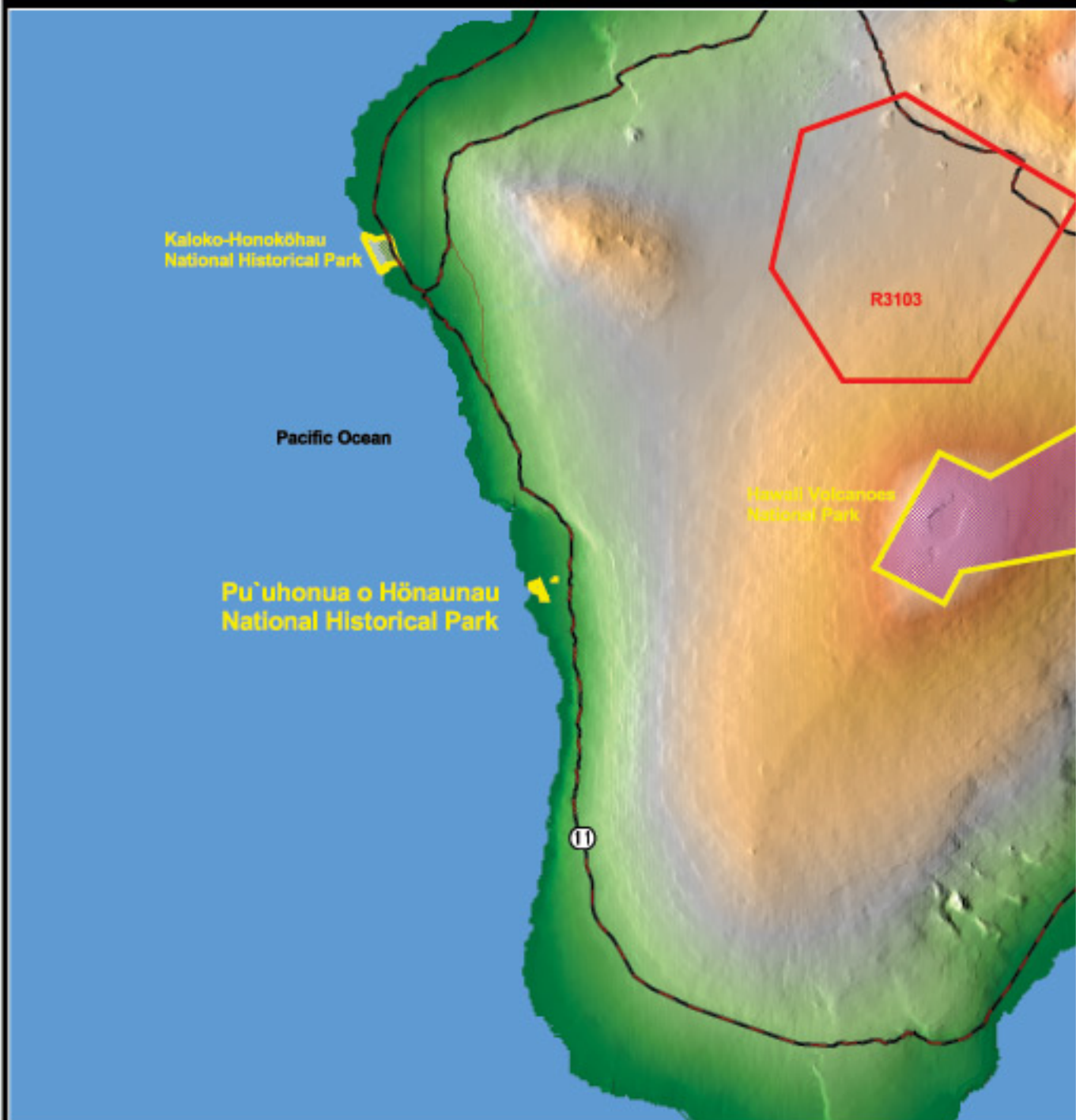
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.
None.



Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



PU UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

Pu uhonua o Honaunau NHP

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Park Acronym: PUHO

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/puho>

Background and National Significance. Pu uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park preserves the site where, up until the early 19th century, Hawaiians who broke a *kapu* (one of the ancient laws against the gods) could avoid an otherwise certain death by fleeing to this place of *pu uhonua* (refuge). They could then be absolved by a priest and be free to go. Defeated warriors and non-combatants could also find refuge here during times of battle. The grounds just outside the great wall that encloses the pu uhonua were home to several generations of powerful chiefs.

The 182-acre park was authorized in 1955 as City of Refuge National Historical Park and was renamed in 1978.

Park Features and Values. The park features not only the pu uhonua, but also a complex of archeological sites including temple platforms, royal fishponds, sledding tracks, and some coastal village sites. The Hale o Keawe temple and several thatched structures have been reconstructed. These cultural features sit against a backdrop of spectacular shoreline scenery.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park, which is located on the island of Hawaii, receives about a half million visitors a year. Heaviest visitation occurs during the Christmas holiday period, spring break, and late summer.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of traditional Hawaiian culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

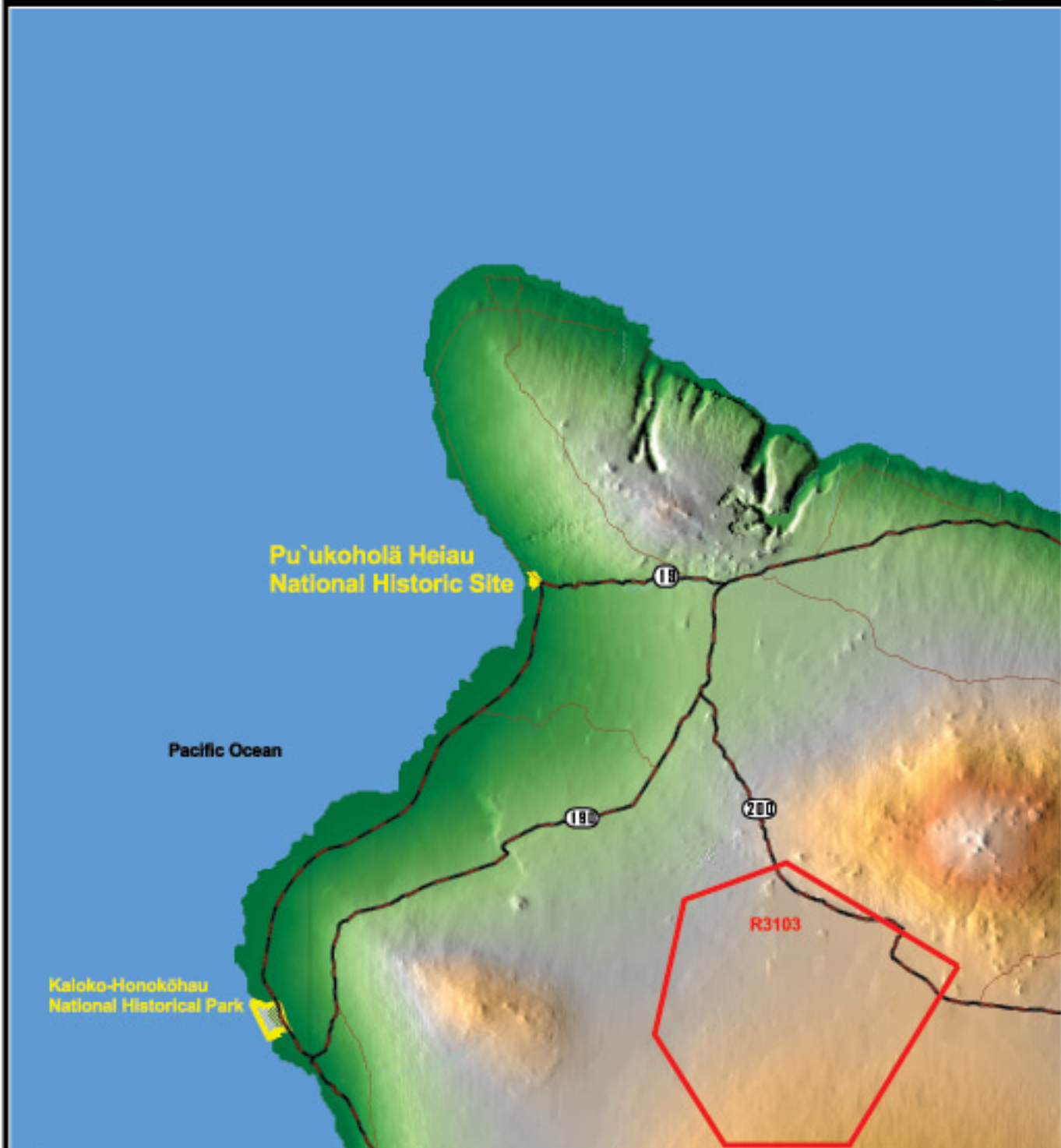
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Pu`ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

PU UKOHOLA HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

Pu ukohola Heiau NHS

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Park Acronym: PUHE

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/puhe>

Background and National Significance. This national park unit, which was authorized in 1972 and encompasses 85 acres, preserves the ruins of Pu ukohola Heiau (Hill of the Whale Temple), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power. The founding of the Hawaiian kingdom can be directly associated with the building of this structure, which according to a prophecy was the reason for Kamehameha's ascendancy over his rivals: By 1790 Kamehameha had invaded and conquered Maui, Lanai, and Molokai. Yet he was not able to lay full claim to his home island of Hawaii because of opposition from his cousin and chief rival Keoua Kuahu'u. That year, the prophet Kapoukahi said that Kamehameha would conquer all the islands if he built a large heiau atop Pu ukohola at Kawaihae. The heiau was finished in the summer of 1791. Kamehameha invited his cousin to the dedication ceremonies, where a scuffle ensued and (whether Kamehameha had intended it or not) Keoua and almost all of his companions were slain. The death of Keoua ended all opposition on the island of Hawaii, and by 1810, through conquest (using Western military strategy and weapons) and treaties, Kamehameha the Great was the revered king of all the Hawaiian Islands.

Park Features and Values. Pu ukohola Heiau is considered the Independence Hall of Hawaii. To ensure perfection, Kapoukahi served as the royal architect. Thousands of men camped out on the hills for nearly a year to work on the massive structure. Workers, including Kamehameha himself, formed a human chain at least 20 miles long and transported the rocks hand to hand to the top of Pu ukohola. The stone temple was one of the last major sacred structures built in Hawaii before outside influences permanently altered traditional Hawaiian life. The temple today remains the scene of cultural events, gatherings, and traditional Hawaiian ceremonies.

The park also contains the ruins of an older temple, Mailekini Heiau, on the hillside between Pu ukohola Heiau and the sea. This older temple, possibly a war or agricultural temple used by the ancestors of Kamehameha, was nearly equal in size to Pu ukohola Heiau but was not so finely crafted. In 1812, Kamehameha's British advisor, John Young, helped the king convert this temple into a fort by placing twenty-two 22-caliber cannons within the temple confines. The ruins of a third temple, Hale o Kapuni Heiau, dedicated to the shark gods, lies submerged just offshore. This temple was last seen in the 1950s, when the rock platform was visible during low tides. The Stone Leaning Post overlooks the site of the shark temple, and was used by Chief Alapa'i Kupalupalumano to feed and observe the sharks.

The site of John Young's homestead contains what is regarded as the remains of Young's home, which was probably the first European-style house in the islands. Young was a British sailor who became stranded on Hawaii in 1790 and soon became a close associate and military advisor of Kamehameha. He built his house of basalt, the heavy, dark lava rock readily available near his site. Young also had coral blocks brought by canoe from the reef at Puako, dried them, and made a plaster of sand and burnt coral mixed with poi and hair. Even the fences around the animal pens were whitewashed as in Wales. Young's Hawaiian wife, the niece of Kamehameha, maintained a traditional lifestyle, living in a grass house apart

from her husband. Ruins of that traditional structure also remain at the site.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park was visited by over 180,000 visitors in fiscal year 2001. Visitors find opportunities for hiking, taking guided and self-guided tours, viewing exhibits, and listening to interpretive talks. The Pu ukohola and Mailekini temples are fragile, and because they are sacred to native peoples, they are closed to the general public; however, they can be viewed from below. Hawaiian arts and crafts demonstrations are available one day a week from January to September. Special Hawaiian cultural programs are presented to the public throughout the year, including the cultural festival held each August, in which native Hawaiians and other Polynesian peoples celebrate their centuries-old traditions through ceremonies, demonstrations of ancient crafts, and the wearing of traditional dress. During the winter and spring months, visitors enjoy whale watching and shark sightings.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve a cultural landscape evocative of traditional Hawaiian culture. The heiaus are sacred to native peoples, and the area is intended for quiet reflection. The level of sensitivity becomes even greater when traditional ceremonies are in progress, particularly during organized gatherings in August each year.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can potentially cause structural damage to buildings. The Pu ukohola and Mailekini temples are fragile structures and are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. To maintain the sanctity of this *wahi pana* (sacred site) and in respect to those native peoples and visitors who choose to honor the temples in traditional ceremony or in reverent solitude, commercial and military aircraft operating between Kawaihae Commercial Harbor (military transport point) and Pohakuloa Military Training Area (PTA) are provided with a flight plan which prevents overflights above the park except for emergencies, and they are encouraged to approach the Kawaihae Harbor from the ocean when possible.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



USS Arizona Memorial

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

Hawaii

PARK CONTACTS

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Chief Ranger

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Park Acronym: USAR

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/usar>

Background and National Significance. The USS Arizona Memorial grew out of the wartime desire to establish some sort of memorial to honor those who died in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Suggestions for such a memorial began in 1943, but the first real steps were taken in 1949, when the Territory of Hawaii established the Pacific War Memorial Commission. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who helped achieve the Allied victory in Europe during World War II, approved the creation of the memorial in 1958. Its construction was completed in 1961 with public funds appropriated by Congress and private donations. The memorial was dedicated in 1962 and designated a National Park System unit in 1980. The USS Arizona Memorial is owned by the U.S. Navy and administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.

Park Features and Values. On December 7, 1941, shortly before 7:55 a.m., the first wave of Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor, where 130 vessels of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, including seven battleships, lay unsuspecting. At approximately 8:10 a.m., the USS Arizona exploded, having been hit by a 1,760-pound armor-piercing bomb that slammed through her deck and ignited her forward ammunition magazine. In less than nine minutes, the USS Arizona sank with 1,177 of her crew.

The 184-foot-long memorial structure spans the mid-portion of the sunken battleship, which is the final resting place for many of the ship's crewmen. The memorial structure consists of three main sections: the entry and assembly rooms; a central area designed for ceremonies and

general observation; and the shrine room, where the names of those killed on the Arizona are engraved on a marble wall.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The USS Arizona Memorial is visited by roughly 1.5 million people annually. The visitor center is located on the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, on the shoreline overlooking Pearl Harbor. The visitor center includes a museum, theater, and bookstore.

A free interpretive program consists of a brief talk by a park ranger, a 20-minute documentary film on the Pearl Harbor attack, and a trip to the memorial structure via a shuttle boat operated by the U.S. Navy. The entire program lasts approximately 75 minutes.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources. The memorial is a cemetery environment. Visitors are asked to speak softly and to keep children under control.

Alfred Preis, the memorial's architect, observed, "The overall effect is one of serenity. Overtones of sadness have been omitted to permit the individual to contemplate his own personal responses to his innermost feelings."

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.

